



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

most over. I could only see a little bleeding from the Mouth ; but all the people in the house told me they had seen the Blood drop from all these parts. The Girl was then pretty well, without any Feaver or *Catharr* : She could breathe freely, was in good humour, and had a good Stomach ; and ever since has continued in perfect health. Now, seeing the returns are not so frequent, and the Symptoms are so notably diminish'd, I am in hopes this may soon have an end : or at least 'tis very probable to me, that these accidents will totally cease, whenever she comes to have her *Catamenia*.

Dublin, January 9. 1701.

VI Part of a Letter from Mr Clark to Mr Ludlow, concerning several Roman Antiquities found near the Devizes in Wiltshire.

S I R,

There has lately happened near us a very remarkable passage, which for the uncommonness of it deserves a more particular account than I shall pretend to give you. On Decemb. the 4th, 1699, a certain person digging in a ground of Sir John Eyles's, near the Devizes in Wiltshire, about two foot under the surface took up a Pot of a pretty narrow mouth, about 18 Inches in its greatest circumference, and 10 Inches deep, the Clay of a bluish colour, and of such strength and compactness, as it seem'd but little injur'd by Time, containing several hundred pieces of ancient Roman Coin by different Emperors, with great variety of curious Figures and Devices on the Reverses. The most were of Copper,

Copper, and but a very few of mixt metal. A great number had the Characters effac'd, but the legible were the fairest I ever saw ; a great many choice pieces were pick'd out before I had the opportunity to view them in the condition they were found. However, I had the luck to light on as good as most were. 'Tis observable many of the said Pieces were gilt with Silver, which on several that I have seen seem'd very little impaired, tho they have lain under ground for some Ages, and appear'd as much Canker'd as the rest. I have among several others two very odd Pieces ; one of them gilt ; on one side a Womans face, with this Inscription **SALONINA AUG**, the other a Womans face, part of the Inscription **HELENA**, the remaining Characters I cannot decypher. On the Reverse **PAX PUBLICA**. This latter is of a mixt metal resembling Brass, of the largeness of a Silver-penny ungilt. Thus far of Coyn. Now I conceive it not amiss to let you understand, that about the same time, and within a few yards of the same place, were found some Pots, made of a very firm and durable Clay, of pretty strange Figures, and different Earth, two of which I have by me, one of them somewhat resembling an Oyster-pot, is about $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch thick, 9 inches in Circumference, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, and for strength and compactness, scarce to be paralleled by any now made ; the other is one half of the Pot, in which the treasure was found. There is likewise another Pot in the hands of another person, of about 11 Inches circumference, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ deep, wherein was found a whitish Powder, supposed by the owner to be the ashes of humane Bones, and therefore by him taken to be an Urn. But the Experiment made on the supposed Bone ashes, by putting a small portion into the bowl of a clean Tobacco-pipe made glowing, it soon appear'd to the contrary ; for the said matter immediately kindled

dled into a bright flame, and sent forth a scent somewhat like that of hoofs or horns, tho it had a very fragrant smell before. I am told moreover, that 'tis very usual in these parts of the Kingdom to find various sorts of ancient Earthen Ware, some exceeding *China* in fineness. I remember I once saw a Piece in the hands of an Apothecary in *Caln*, that had been finely gilt with Gold: The same Apothecary has also a very good stock of Ancient Coyns by him: which is all the account I am able to give you at present. If any thing further occurs to my knowledge, you shall be sure to hear from

Your humble Servant,
J. Clarke.

VII. *Excerpta ex literis D. Petri Hotton Med. & Botan. Profess in Acad. Lugduno Batava, ad Editorem de Acemella & ejus facultate lithontriptica.*

Attmella, Acemella, & Hacmella, istis enim nominibus missa mihi anno 1691 semina ex insula Ceylon, ubi nascitur & familiaris est. An & in Malabar aliisve Indiæ regionibus proveniat compertum non habeo.

Cum barbarica sint hujus plantæ nomina, de eorum originatione nihil habeo quod afferam.

Ipsa vero planta, quam colui ipse Anno 1692. Flores fert, in caulium summis, ex multis Flosculis tubulosis coagmentatos in caput coactos, & Perianthio Hexaphyllo aut Polyphyllo suffultos, perquam similes Chrysanthemo Curassavico alato caule, Flore aurantio; cujus Icon exstat apud Pluknet Phytog. in Par. Batavo Hermannii. Horto Monsp. Magnol & Volkameri Flora Noribergensi,